THE MEMPHIS EXODUS.

Frightened Citizens Rushing Away from Yellow Fever.

PROTESTS FROM MERCHANTS

Resolutions Declaring an Epidemic Almost Impossible.

RIGOROUS QUARANTINE

Passengers and Baggage Carefully Examined by Health Officers.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12, 1879. To-day has been a scorcher. The thermomete has ranged away up in the nineties, and at two o'clock this afternoon indicated 98 degrees. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported, and the people have entirely recovered from the panic of ast Thursday. The exodus still continues, though not to such an alarming extent. All the trains leaving last night and to-day were crowded, and many fact that there has not been any spread of the fever a perfect cordon of quarantine has been established against Memphis. Feeling the injustice of this, joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange was held this afternoon, at which the following resolutions were unanimously

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The citizens and merchants of Memphis, in behalf of the trade of this city and of its citizens, regret the hasty and an unjust action of the authorities of the State of Arkansas and of New Orleans and other cities in proclaiming a quarantine against us in advance of any opidemic in this rity. We regret that the railroad trains of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad have been discontinued under the direction of the Governor of Arkansas, and that steamboats are forbidden to land at any point in Arkansas. We know no sufficient cause to warrant such extraordinary conduct. Acting in good faith toward one own citizens and to the public the Board of Health of Memphis has anounced the first appearance of a few sporadic cases of yellow lever. The chances are that we will have no opidemic and certainly there is no reason at the present time to prevent the most timid or prudent person from coming into or rounding in Memphis. There is a leaving or from any geodesic and character going from this city. We need make no argument on this occasion. There have the most most most of the dealth of the state of Arkansas to send its own representatives to this city is examine and report to the State suthorities; and, in the meantime, we respectfully argue that the order of quarantine against Memphis be revoked. The city of Memphis has in all respects compiled with all the rules and regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health; therefore be it and regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health; therefore be it Resolved, That Arkansas, New Orleans and other cities that have quarantined against us be requested to observe and respect the rules and regulations suggested by the Na-tional Board of Health and adopted by the Sanitary Coun-cil of the Mississippi Valley.

The State Board of Health this morning estab-

lished quarantine on all trains arriving at and de parting from this city. All baggage was inspected and a certificate given to each passenger. These regulations will be enforced so long as there is a single case of fever in the city.

Judge Ray's condition is unimproved and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. His son also lies in a critical condition.

A. D. Langstaff, President of the Memphis Howard Association, who left this city this morning, telegraphs from Milan, Tenn., as follows:

"Have visited every town between here and Memphis on the Louisville road, Conferred with mayors physicians and prominent citizens. All swipes.

rs, physicians and prominent citizens. All sympa hize with us, and will not quarantine against u

PROMINENT CITIZENS WHO HAVE LEFT MEMPHIS.

Among the prominent citizens who have left the city the following are mentioned;—Calvin F. Vance, James Elder, J. S. Davis, William Farrington, Edward Barinds, L. B. Horrigan, H. C. Perkins, W. L. Graham, L. P. Cooper, Carrington Mason, Clay Hampson, Hosea Townsend, William Bowies, L. Hansur, G. M. Baker, J. R. Miller, W. H. Bingham, Verge Patrick, J. M. Falls, W. Y. Humes, A. O. Treadwell, W. W. McDowell, J. O. Pierce, J. W. McCown, B. A. Speed. All these were accompanied by their families. The large number of prominent citizens and merchants remaining have in nearly svery instance sent their families to places of safety. A rumor was being circulated this atternoon that the nurse of Judge Ray had been stricken with the cover, but upon investigation it was assertained that be only sought rest after three days of almost constant watching.

WASHVILLE RECEIVING THE FUGITIVES FROM MEMPHIS-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS,

NASHVILLE, July 12, 1879. The announcement of the prevalence of vellow fever in Memphis has created a great deal of excitement here, even despite the fact that no danger is anticipated, so far as Nashville is concerned, it having escaped even a touch of the plague last year. The city is already in first class sanitary condition, is being thoroughly cleaned and all other necessary precautions taken to prevent even the possibility of disease. Large crowds of Memphians are arriving by every train, and will spend the summer here. Their baggage has been forwarded by freight trains, until there is a perfect pyramid of it the passenger depot here. An unlimited number are on their way to the mountains, and every train east carries its quots. West Tennessee towns have sent telegrams to President Plunkett, of the State Board of Health, announcing a determination to quarantine unless the Board shall take immediate ection. President Plunkett has given assurance that every protection will be afforded in the event yellow ould become epidemic in Memphis, and with that idea in view sent Secretary Clark to Memphis to confer with the health authorities there in reference to a proposed and general quarantine under th rules adopted by the Sanitary Council of the Missis. sippi Valley, and recommended for adoption to the sippi valley, and recommended for adoption to the State, county and municipal boards of health by the National Board of Health. These rules have special reference to steamboats and railroads, and were adopted by the State Board of Health to-day. Dr. Plunkett told me he thought the feeling con-cerning yellow fever is largely exaggerated, and the reports so far received ought not to create any un-necessary excitement in Tennessee.

reports so far received ought not to create any unnecessary excitement in Tennessee.

STILL FILERING FROM MEMPIRS.

Conductors on trains running between Nashville and Memphis say they have never witnessed such a stampede as that which has just taken place, and which still continues unabated, from Memphis. The platforms of all the way stations along the various lines connecting with roads leading out of Memphis are filled with trunks packed up in monsterpiles. Many people do not seem to know just where they are going, and are content with any place of refuge, whether it be in a house or under bowers in the woods, so that they escape from Memphis and supposed death. Excitement has been so high in West Tennessee towns that business is virtually suspended, andmothing is talkedgof but "shotgun quarantine." People seem to have grown wild, and have made threats that unless the authorities shall act with the utmost promptness railroad tracks will be torn up and bridges burned.

SECHETANY CLARK REPORTS.

and bringes burned.

SECRETARY CLARK REPORTS.

President Plunkett has received a despatch from ecretary Clark, who is at Memphis, to the following

effect:—
"I have appointed inspecting physicians, and the rules recommended by the National Board of Health will go into effect this evening. Judge Ray and son will die. The panie is subsiding, but the people are still leaving. Inspecting stations will be arranged to night, the railroads making no objection. Drs. Mitchell and Thornton have yielded, but protest, as they think guaranting unpressery."

they think quarantine unnecessary."

It is understood at Nashville that quarantine rules will be put into effect if for no other purpose than to allay the widespread excitement prevailing in West Tennessee and to provent an almost and in evitable prostration of commerce by the destruction of railroads.

NEW ORLEANS DECLARED PERFECTLY HEALTHY BY THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 12, 1879.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association makes the following statement in an official form :-

After a thorough investigation by the officers and mem-bers of this association, supported by the testimony of the loard of Health and of the New Orleans Newicial Associa-tion, we hereby declare that this city is now in a perfectly healthy condition, and that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in this city this summer. The city is in a butter sanitary condition than for many years and the absence of fevers which usually precede yellow force in-spires the belief that we shall occape serious sickness. The country will be officially notified should any yellow lever appear.

At a meeting of the Common Council last even-ing, at the suggestion of the Health Officer, \$16,000 were appropriated for placing the city in the best possible sanitary condition, and to fill up all outly-

ing ponds liable to breed missma and cause disease. It was also ordered that all streets and alleys be thoroughly flushed by the Fire Department.

AN INSPECTION ORDERED AT WATER VALLEY. NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1879. The Board of Health to-day sent an inspector to Water Valley, Miss., to investigate the reported death there from vellow fever.

QUARANTINE ALL ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. VICESBURG, Miss., July 12, 1879. Quarantine is being established at all points on

TEXAS TOWNS ENFORCE QUARANTINE RULES.

AUSTIN, July 12, 1879. The Governor to-day issued a proclamation quar antining the State against Memphis and other points which may become infected with yellow fever, and appointed health officers at all exposed points on the

CAIRO, ILL., WILL ALSO QUARANTINE AGAINST MEMPHIS

CAIRO, Ill., July 12, 1879. The steamer City of Helena, from Vicksburg, was not allowed to land here last night. Quarantine regulations will be enforced against all steamers and trains from Memphis, in accordance with a reso-lution adopted by the Board of Health.

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON-COMPLAINT AGAINST THE STOPPAGE OF THE MAILS. WASHINGTON, July 12, 1879.

eral Brady, acting Postmaster General, has received the following despatch from Andrew J. Kellar, at Memphis, Tenn .:-

The yellow fever is not epidemic here. There has been no death nor new case reported in twenty-four hours. All the mail from here to Arkansas is suspended by the State Board of Health. This is absurd and a great injury. Acting Assistant Surgeon George B. Thornton, of

the Marine Hospital service, who is also president of the Memphis Board of Health, has sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Hamilton:-MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12-7:40 P. M. Six cases of fever occurred to date. Three deaths G. B. THORNTON.

SANITABY CONDITION OF MEMPHIS AND VICES-BURG-OPINIONS OF A SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN-THE CITIES CLEANER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Dr. Alexander H. Mitchell, of Vicksburg, passed through this city vesterday on his way from Memphis to the White Mountains. To a HERALD reporter Dr. Mitchell said: — 'In my opinion the yellow fever scare in Memphis, so far, is a false alarm. I spent a week there previous to coming North, leaving on the morning of the 10th. I never saw the city in a better condition, from a sanitary point of view. I don't believe Memphis has had such a thorough overhauling and cleaning out since it was pounded. The germs of yellow fever ourse lurk in many places beyond the reach may of course furk in many places beyond the reach of the Sanitary Association. As long as old houses which have once harbored victims of the epipemic stand some seeds of the plague may remain. But as many even of these as could be discovered or reached have been thoroughly inspected, fumigated and puri-

many even of these as could be discovered or reached have been thoroughly inspected, fumigated and purified."

"What was the condition of affairs in the city when you lett?" asked the reporter.

"The most exaggerated reports prevailed. Everyone who was sick was asserted to be so of yellow fever. You can form no idea of the horror the epidemic inspires among a community which has been a sufferer by it. On the evening or the 9th, even before the publication of the Board of Health's report, many people were packing up for removal. Returning from a visit late that night I found lights gleaming in the houses everywhere, and wagons rattling to and fro bearing baggage to the railroads or returning for fresh loads. At midnight men and even women were still abroad, seeking information in regard to the source of general consternation. I conversed with several physicians, notably with Dr. Marable, and all agreed in asserting that the disease to which Mulbrandon had succumbed was not epidemic. It was a case such as occurs frequently in our Southern cities. Men fall ill and die of yellow fever without necessarily leaving the germs of disease behind them. There have been several such cases in Memphis this year, and others, I believe, in New Orleans and elsewhere. I did not learn of the action of the Board of Health in publishing its order until yesterday. I regard it as a very ill advised measure. One of the greatest factors in the assimilation of disease is fright."

"How is Vicksburg prepared to repel the epidemic?" "As it was never prepared before. No effort has been spared to remove every probable or improbable cause of contagion. Every case of disease, contagions or otherwise, is instantly reported to our ifealth Board. A rigid examination immediately follows and every precaution necessary is taken. As a matter of fact the entire South was awakened.

Health Board. A right examination immediately follows and every precaution necessary is taken. As a matter of fact the entire South was awakened last year to a sense of its utter helplessness against the disease under the old lax way of permitting sanitary precautions to take care of themselves."

DON'T USE ANY SOAP. TO THE POSTOR OF THE HERALD:-

Dr. Schmidt, the renowned scientist of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, has investigated the nature of the yellow fever poison. He takes a decided stand against the germ theory, claiming it to be a disease depending, like smallpox, scarlet fever and measles, upon a specific animal poison, originated by decayed animal substances, especially decayed meat. The question arises, How is it possible that the human organism comes so frequently in contact with meat poison, as it cannot be originated in the meat daily consumed, as that is generally tresh? According to the opinion of many experienced chemists our family soaps would seem to be a cause of infection. The material used for the manufacture of the same is generally in the highest degree decayed, and, as the manufacturers do not take the precaution to purity the grease and free it from meat poison but use the same as it comes from the market, "he who runs may read" that their opinion carries weight. Our summor temperature is an easy vehicle in which to convey the poison. It would be of the greatest importance if the boards of health of the different cities would take the subject into consideration. Adulterated milk is upon a specific animal poison, originated by decayed the boards of health of the different cities would take the subject into consideration. Adulterated milk is a prohibited article in the market and dealers in the same are punished by law. Why cannot the same law apply to adulterated soaps, as only pure and write soaps are fit for the market.

ENRICHT, No. 350 East Thirteenth street.

NECESSITY FOR SANITARY MEASURES.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The reports from Memphis, as published in your valuable paper, prove how tenacious, to a locality it has once visited, is that dire scourge, yellow fever, and prove how thorough the measures taken by sanitary authorities should be to prevent the repeated visitation of a disease which spares no one, rich or poor, young or old, weak or strong. You will no doubt recollect, Mr. Editor, that last summer several cases of the fever occurred at Wallabout Eay, right in our midst, and caused by the still existing offal dock nuisance, which is a shame and disgrace to that locality. The United States authorities have peremptorily directed the nuisance to be removed, but so far the instructions are disregarded. The Brooklyn authorities have been appealed to by the citizens living in the Nineteenth and adjoining wards, but no action has been taken.

Can you not, Mr. Editor, effectively stir up that matter, as you have done so often and successfully too, in similar cases, when the vital interests of the people are neglected, if not actually sacrificed, by our city rulers? This is a case interesting both cities; for should the yellow fever break out at Wallabout again this season it is more than likely it will do so with greater intensity, and the amount of misery and disaster it may bring upon both New York and Brooklyn is beyond conception.

HONESTY, sanitary authorities should be to prevent the re-

HONESTY,

HOT, BUT HEALTHY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD] ATLANTA, Ga., July 12, 1879.

The thermometer registered higher to-day in the capital than has been known in ten years, reaching 93. The air is sultry beyond expression, and a fearful drought prevails, extending over two-thirds fearful drought prevails, extending over two-thirds of Georgia. There is no unusual sickness reported anywhere in the State, and the people are taking things quietly. Retugees from Memphis are reaching atlants daily and going into the Georgia mountains. There has been some talk of Atlanta's quarantining against the rush of yellow fever refugees that she must expect on account of having always been proof against the disease, but nothing has been done. Only one case of sunstroke has been reported in the State.

HOT WEATHER IN TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE, July 12, 1879. The weather has been very dry and hot for the past six weeks. If there is no rain soon there will not be half the usual corn crop this season. At three o'clock this afternoon the thermometer was

DROWNED WHILE YACHTING.

Cottingwood, Ont., July 12, 1879. While a party of five persons were sailing in a pleasure yacht on Georgian Bay, yesterday afternoon, they were struck by a squal, the boat was upset and Robert Wardell was drowned. The others escaped by clinging to the boat. It is believed that Mr. Wardell belonged in Baltimore, Md. THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS GRACE BY SCOTCH RESIDENTS OF BOSTON-PLEASEL WITH HIS RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES-HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE "HUB." [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Boston, July 12, 1879.

The visit of the Duke of Argyll to Boston has been made the occasion of courtesies such as have not previously been extended, or, in fact, accepted His Grace since his arrival in United States. He talked with a news-paper man very frankly. He received deputa-tions of Scotchmen and talked with them quite fraternally, and he went through the institutions in a very private, though very thorough, manner. On that ancient and honorable organization, the Scots' Charitable Society, proceeded to the Brunswick Hotel, and, with the aid of a florist, beautifully decorated the suit set spart for the distinguished vis has been called on by several Scotchmen of high birth, but no noisy demonstrations of welcome have been indulged in on his account, and he has been left to improve the hours allotted to Boston as best suited him. The British flag floated from the flagstaff of the Brunswick during his stay here, but beyond that there was no evidence of his presence He rode in a public carriage, and made the rounds of the city and Cambridge in a very unostentatious

AN ADDRESS FROM SCOTCHMEN. His Grace has refused hitherto in his journeying to receive addresses from any society, but at eleven o'clock to-day, when it was announced that a deputation of the Scots' Charitable Society was in wait ing, orders were at once given to show them in. The president of the society; John Gilchrist, vice president; John Sutherland, treasurer; A. T. Laughton, secretary, and Messrs. James M. Smith, J. Smith, J. Stuart MacCorry and William Grant, the latter gentleman the chief of the Caledonian Club. Mr. Laughton introduced the other gentlemen to His Grace after which ceremony Mr. Bogle read the following

address:—
To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., &c.:—
May it please Your Grace—It is our honor and privilege, in the name of the Scots' Charitable Society, to tender to Your Grace a most hearty welcome to this city. The society has a long and honorable record. It was organized in 1657 by emigrants from Scotland, who came to this country after the battle of Dunbar, and is the oldest institution of the kind on this continent. Its object has been philauthropic, the principal aim being to befriend any natives of Scotland who, far from home, require aid. The operations of the society have been quietly but effectively conducted. We feel that we have a justifiable pride in pointing to its past and present history. The members of the society, though "sae mony hundred miles frae hame," whose hearts are "warm to the tartan," cherish enthusiastic love for Scotland. They feel that her history is glorious. They think also of Scotla's sons and daughters and are proud to remember the great name of MacCallum More, a name indellibly inscribed on many of the brightest pages of Scotlish history and made radiant with the glory of the struggles for "Christ's crown and covenant."

Your Grace is descended from an illustrious ancestry, but the members of the Scots' Charitable Society rejoice to know that your own life has added new lustre to your historic house. They honor you as an author, patriot, statesman, Christian philanthropist and true nobleman, and are proud to welcome you here as a grand representative of "Bonnie Scotland." May the God of our fathers bless you and yours. May your useful life be spared for many years ere you hear the Master say "Enter thou into the joy of the Lord." With a very good wish we have the honor to be Your Grace's obedient servants, TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. T., &c.:-

Your Grace's obedient servants,

JAMES BOGLE, President,

JOHN GILCHRIST, Yue President,

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Treasurer,

ALEXANDER T. LAGGHTON, Secretary,

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1879. THE DUKE'S REPLY.

In reply the Duke expressed himself as very much omplimented by the kind expressions contained in the address, and thanked the representatives of the Scotch residents for the manner in which they alluded to his family and its traditions. He said he was very much pleased with his visit to Boston, and enjoyed every hour spent within the limits of the city. He regretted that he could not devote more of his brief sojourn to visiting the many excellent attractions contained in Boston, and especially those connected with his countrymen and their condition

Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Campbell entered the parlor at this point and were introduced to the conversation, the Duke taking occasion frequently to express the pleasure which the meeting gave him and making numerous inquiries relative to the number of Scotchmen in Boston and their social condition. He expressed a desire to be elected an honorary member of the Scots Charitable Society and will be formally elected at the next meeting. The Scotchmen were very much flattered by the urbanity and friendship extended by the Duke and the evident

His Grace and party left at six o'clock by the Fall River train for Newport. They occupied a special car on the steamboat train to Fall River. There they were met by Newport friends and taken on board the steamer Bristol for Newport. Dinner was served on board after the toat left her pier, and every possible attention was paid to the distinguished guests. The visit to Boston has been very pleasant, and the quiet manner in which His Grace travelled around the city has made an excellent impression on all classes of the community.

ARRIVAL OF THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NewPort, July 12, 1879. The Duke of Argyll, Lady Elizabeth Campbell and Lady Mary Campbell and suite, en route from Boston to New York, boarded the steamer Bristol at Fall River soon after seven o'clock this evening. They were shown about the steamer by the officers the boat, and expressed themselves as being pleased with the great "floating palace. They were interested in the machinery, and remarked the dimensions of the huge engines, boilers, &c. They were subsequently taken to the upper deck, to the pilot house. Captain Simmons pointed out the various localities on either side of the bay. The steamer reached here at about nine o'clock this evening, but only a few persons land. It was generally understood that the party would arrive at six o'clock by train, and quite

sadly disappointed. The visitors were driven to the summer residence occupied by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, where they will remain until Monday night. Arriving at the residence of Mr. Field the party were cordially received and subsequently were taken to the dining room, where dinner was awaiting them. It is probable the party will attend divine service at Trinity Church to-morrow morning. During their stay here they will visit the various points of interest, including Fort Adams and the torpedo station. It is intended to invite many of the distinguished summer residents, including Mr. Bancroft, the histo rian; Colonel Bonsparte and others to meet the Duke during his stay at Mr. Field's.

crowd had assembled at the depot, but they were

SAMUEL WOOD'S LOSS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

PETERSBURG, Va., July 12, 1879.
The house of Samuel Wood, late of New York, new residing in Chesterfield, near this city, was destroyed by accidental fire yesterday. Wood's wife, an old woman, was so much confused and alarmed an old woman, was so much contused and alarmed that, though she carefully removed the cooking utensils and the things she was cooking, she forgot a package of \$3,000 in the house, and it was consumed. Wood, who is an eccentric character, hearing of the loss, refused to quit his work in a neighbor's harvest field, saying he guessed he had better earn his full day's pay.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

Toms Riven, N. J., July 12, 1879. Conrad Repp, a German cigar maker in the employ of Coroner Adolph Ernest, of this town, attempted ride last evening by plunging a knife into his head, piercing the skuli in several places. When found he was lying unconscious in a pool of blood. He has remained in a comatose state ever since and will undoubtedly die. Delitium, induced by excessive drink, was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction. OUR FRENCH VISITORS.

NEWPORT HOSPITARLY ENTERTAINING ADMIRAL PETRON AND HIS OFFICERS-BRILLIANT BALL GIVEN BY L. P. MORTON-NAMES OF THE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12, 1879. M. Outrey, the French Minister, as previously an-nounced in the Herald, entertained Admiral Peyron and the officers of the French fleet at his cottage at Narragansett avenue this evening. The officers ap-peared in full uniform. It was a brilliant affair. Governor Van Zandt was unable to be present. The officers will be entertained again on Monday by M. Outrey, the latter having decided to give a lawn party in honor of the visitors.

Quite a number of the officers were entertained

States Engineer corps. New York has every reason to-night at Fairlawn by Mr. Levi P. Morton in honor of Admiral Peyron and the officers of the

The ball was opened by Mme. Ourrey and the French Admiral.

Among the guests were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Sands, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. Pherre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. Pherre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. De Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. William Street, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Henry W. Halleck, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. William Redmond, the Misses Lane, Beekman, Ogden and Lorillard, ali of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing and Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Boston; M. Outrey, French Minister; Baron Mayr, Austrian Minister; Mr. Bludhon, of the Austrian Legation: Mr. C. De Bildt, acting Swedish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Blight, Philadelphia; General Albert G. Lawrence and many others.

A banquet followed, and just before the clock indicated that the Sabbath was at hand the happy company dispersed, while the band played the "Marsenllaise Hymn" in honor of the naval guests, It was one of the finest entertainments given so far this season.

The French Admiral visited the torpedo station

this season.

The French Admiral visited the torpedo station
this morning, where eleven torpedoes were exploded
in his honor.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.

NIXTH AND LAST DAY OF THE MEETING-VAL-UABLE PRIZES SHOT FOR-THE CONTESTANTS AND THE WINNERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12, 1879.

This was the sixth and last day of the shooting outnament of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. The day opened inely and continued pleasant until evening, being the only full pleasant day since the commencement of the tournament. There was nice northwest breeze, but it was not strong enough to interfere with the flight of the birds. The ttendance of club members was somewhat diminshed, yet a good gathering was present and all but one tent was still standing. The contests of the day were the most important and for the most valuable prizes ever offered in the State, and every gentleman present felt an anxious interest as to the result. The first contest was a single trap shoot for Dr. R. V. Pierce's diamond badge, value \$850; fifteen birds, 21 yards rise, the badge to be held by the winner each year in trust and to be accounted for to the State Association; the winner to receive the entrance fees at the next annual contest; entrance fee, \$10; second prize, 250 pounds tin coated soft shot, value \$25. There were thirty-five entries, out of which number E. H. Hudson and G. Luther, both of Syracuse, each killed fifteen straight, and on the shoot off Luther, a member of the Onondaga County Club, won by killing four out of five at 26 yards. prizes ever offered in the State, and every gentleman

County Club, won by killing four out of five at 26 yards.

DEAN RICHMOND TROPHY.

Next in order was the Qean Richmond Trophy, for which twelve clubs entered. The trophy is to be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the State Association, to be shot for by three members of a club belonging to the association, such members to be residuents of the county in which the club is located. Twenty single birds, 21 yards rise; entrance money to go to the club making the highest score at this contest; second prize, the club making the second highest score to receive 250 pounds tin coated soft shot. The score was as follows:—Audubon Club, Buffalo—P. Heins, 14; George Meister, 17; J. P. Fisher, 18. Total, 49. Queen City Club, Buffalo—George W. Smith, 19; Charles Gerber, 16; Charles Weiss, 17. Total, 52. Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, Rochester—Horace B. Hooper, 16; James K. Beckwith, 16; Dr. R. A. Adams, 13. Total, 45. Forester Club, Buffalo—H. R. Jones, 17; George J. Marsh, 14; Robert Newell, 17. Total, 48. Fountain Gun Club, of Brooklyn—C. W. Wingert, 19; E. H. Madison, 17; George A. Chappell, 16. Total, 52. Mr. Chappell had to retire to the tent on account of a severe headache and Mr. Pike took his place after second round. Long Island Gun Club, of Brooklyn—A. Edny, 14; G. F. Gildersleeve, 16; L. B. Raddin, 16. Total, 46. Brooklyn Gun Club—A. Elmendorf, 16; Dr. W. Winn, 17; James Briar, 16. Total, 49. Seneca Fails Club—J. D. Burroughs 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; Total, 15; Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. T A. Elmendorf, 16; Dr. W. Winn, 17; James Briar, 16. Total, 49. Seneca Falls Club—J. D. Burroughs 14; W. S. Murray, 15; A. H. Sheridan, 15. Total, 44. Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Falls—Horace Silsby, 18; James F. Lawrence, 16; Milton Hoag, 13. Total, 47. Onondaya County Club, of Syracuse:—J. E. Hudson, 18; F. P. Dennison, 17; George C. Luther, 18. Total, 50. Capital City Club, of Syracuse:—John A. Nichols, 15; James Holloway, 16; James Manning, 19. Total, 50. Geneace Club, of Syracuse:—John A. Nichols, 15; James Holloway, 16; James Manning, 19. Total, 50. Geneace Club, of Irondequoit—W. H. Crittenden, 12; G. W. Crouch, Jr., 16; W. A. Lyon, 18. Total, 48. The Onondaya Club won the cup. The above comprises thirty-six of the best shots in this state. Each club had their respective men assigned for pulling the traps, and challenging birds, guns and charges. Every shot was closely watched and challenged whenever opportunity offered. The old cup, won by the Forester Club, was valued at \$809 and contested for during seven years. The present cup, having been purchased from receipts during that period, is far more valuable.

THE LIVINGSTON CUP.

THE LIVINGSTON CUP.

The next contest was for the Livingston Sports-THE LIVINGSTON CUP.

The next contest was for the Livingston Sportsman's Association Cup, donated by James W. Wadsworth, of Genesec, N. Y., to be held by the winning club each year, in trust, and to be accounted for to the State Association; to be shot for by two members of a club beionging to the association, such members to be residents of the county in which their club is located; 15 double rises each; entrance \$30, the entrance fees to belong to the club holding the cup; second prize, the club making the second highest score received 250 pounds of tin coated soft shot. Four clubs entered, and made the following scores:—Forester Club, Buffalo—Robert Newell, T; H. R. Sones, 20. Total, 47. Andudbon Club, Buffalo—J. P. Fisher, 22; B. M. Shultz, 23. Total, 45. Munroe County Club, Rochester—H. B. Hooker, 25; W. A. Lyon, 18. Total, 43. Central Clty Club, Syracuse—James Holloway, 13; J. A. Nichols, T. Total, 20. The Forester Club team were the winners.

The veteran State Fish Commissioner Seth Green and William Parrish, of Seneca Falls, shot a match for a prize. Green killed his ten straight and Parrish eight out of ten.

The Convention has been a great success. A protest

and William Parrish, of Seneca Falls, shot a match for a prize. Green killed his ten straight and Par-rish eight out of ten.

The Convention has been a great success. A protest was entered against Mr. Tucker, of New York, re-ceiving the Forest and Stream gold badge, the claim being made that he was a non-resident of the State. Mr. Tucker, however, is positive that he can prove his identity and residence.

WRECKED ON THE PACIFIC COAST. TWENTY LIVES REPORTED LOST BY THE STRAND-ING OF THE BRITISH BARK PAULINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12, 1879. A Portland (Oregon) despatch says:—"Two men, calling themselves James Cordon and John Rowell, have arrived here from Astoria and tell a sensational on the coast between Gray's Harbor and the mouth of the Columbia. These men say:—

'We sailed from a South American port for Portand on the Pauline, in ballast. The vessel carried twenty-two men. On arriving of the Columbia bar the captain lost his bearing. During the night the lookout cried, 'Breakers ahead!' but before a hand could be turned, with a fearful crash which stove the entire forward part and sent a mast and rigging overboard, she went upon the reef. The officers and men were panic stricken. All scrambled for themselves, and some succeeded in getting a boat out, which was swamped as soon as it struck the water. The men were swept away. We succeeded in getting a piece of the stove forecastic and isunched into the breakers. We were carried with the swell into comparatively smooth water, and just as daylight was breaking were thrown upon the beach more dead than alive, the only survivors of the entire crew. Not a vestige of the ship was left, except the wreck along the beach.' The report lacks confirmation and is generally disbelieved, although the alleged survivors tell the story with every detail." on the coast between Gray's Harbor and the

MAIL ROBBERY.

Galveston, Texas, July 12, 1879. A special despatch to the News from San Antonio says the stage from Fort Clark to Uvalde was halted fourteen miles from the latter place by road agents The driver was made to throw out the mail sacks, which were rifled of all registered packages. One of the passengers was robbed of a small sum. The driver was allowed to gather up the scattered mail and proceed to Uraide. THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

THE DAY IN MONTREAL-A PEW STREET DIS-

PUTES, BUT NO DISTURBANCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERAMO.] MONTREAL, Ont., July 12, 1879. In spite of all sorts of rumors that the Orangemen

of this city were to attempt a small secret proces sion during the afternoon in an unfrequented part of the town there has been no atmpt whatever on their part to force a breach of the peace, by parading. At about two o'clock Mr. W. Power, a compositor, was walking down St James street, and wore an orange hily in his breast. Opposite the St. Lawrence Hall a hackman, named Michamars, accosted him, and ordered him to take the lily from his buttonhole. Power called a policeman, who witnessed the occurrence, when the hackman was told to mind his own business. Had there been a blow struck there would doubtless have been bloodshed, as the Orangemen were armed and had made up their minds for a light if molested. A man named Warren was badly beaten and cut and bruised last night by a gang of Orange Young Britons. Further than these and a few personal and harmless disputes the day has so far proved the most peaceful in Montreal for several years. This evening about four hundred Orangemen, Young Britons and True Bines met in their hall and were presided over by District Master David Grant, where they quietly celebrated the day. A crowd collected at the street door, but were warned off by the police and went away quietly. The meeting over, all dispersed quietly. The patrol of police is still a double one, and all necessary precautions are taken to quiet any disturbance. The Orange Young Britors at Point St. Charles, to-night, are having a procession; but as they confine their line of march to the Protestant section of that district there is little fear of any interference from the Ribbonmen. The tone of the afternoon press is congratulatory to the citizens that at last Montreal has been freed from the domination of party strife, a piece of news which will be generally well received. lily from his buttonhole. Power called a police

THE DAY AT OTTAWA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

Oftawa, July 12, 1879.

There was no Orange demonstration in this city o-day. The Secretary of the Orange Celebration Committee states that 5,000 Orangemen will take part in a procession to be held in this city on the 23d of July, the day on which the Triennial Council opens its proceedings here.

St. John, N. B., July 12, 1879. The principal celebration in honor of the Twelfth

is being held to-day at Moneton. A special train conveyed a large party of St. John Orangemen to Moncton this morning. The weather is fine, and the celebration is passing off peaceably.

THE DAY AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., July 12, 1879. The Orange procession to-day was the largest seen here for years. Messrs. Johnson and Chambers, the the procession, being accompanied by the highest officers in the Order. Lodges were present from Hamilton, Brantford, Brampton and other places, The usual speech making took place in Queen's

A QUIET PICNIC AT THE PALISADES AND A SMALL FIGHT AT PATERSON.

About twelve hundred of the New York Orange men celebrated the 189th anniversary of the battle of Aughrim yesterday, with an excursion to Alpine Grove, at the foot of the Palisades on the Hudson, There were regalias in profusion, but no demonstra tions, no fights, no accidents, no Orange flags, and only six of the twenty-one lodges in New York and neighborhood were represented. Two barges, the Vanderbilt and Sumner, towed by the steamer Blackbird, left New York at ten o'clock in the morning, and returned early in the evening. Two hours at the Palisades were devoted to dancing and amateur athletic sports, while many had themselves and their sweethearts photographed in a rustic gallery near by. The louges represented were:—No. 3, 1, Prince of Orange; No. 1, Derry Walls; No. 3, Chosen Fellow, of Brooklyn; No. 10, Gideon; No. 11, Joshua, No. 56, Monaghan True Blue, and a part of lodge No. 63. A Newburg lodge was present. W. J. Hall, chairman of the committee, was in charge of the excursion, and Professor Becket furnished the music. There was refreshment in plenty, but it was of poor quality. Dancing was kept up on both boats all the way down the river, and handsome young girls in red and embroidered stockings, with short lawn dresses, made the scene a gayly picturesque one. neighborhood were represented. Two barges, the

short lawn dresses, made the scene a gayly picturesque one.

A considerable Orangemen's demonstration by the "American Protestant Association" occurred at Paterson, N. J., and during the procession through the streets to Passaic Falls, where they were to picnic, there was a collision which threatened a serious disturbance. The streets were lined with people, some of whom expressed displeasure at the proceedings and spoke disparagingly of the battle of the Boyne. Finally a man pressed forward and tore the orange colored ribbon from the lapel of one of the men in the procession. This was the signal for a vigorous tight, which, however, was speedily terminated upon the arrival of a squad of police.

SEVERE STORMS

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND CROPS FROM WIND, BAIN AND LIGHTNING IN MICHIGAN, OHIO

NING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, July 12, 1879. The storm last night was the most severe ever exerienced here. It blew a perfect hurricane in the southwestern portion of the county. The rain fell in torrents, deluging the fields. Many barns were struck by lightning and all houses in its track were more or less damaged. Much valuable stock was killed. Its track was about seven miles wide and ten long, in which area all the hay, corn, cats and wheat were swept away. The amount of damage is unknown, but will probably reach \$200,000. One man, Jules Kavanaugh, was killed by lightning in a barn.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, July 11, 1879. Pontiac, Port Huron and St. Clair, in this State, were visited to-day by a destructive storm of wind and lightning, which might be called a tornado. It struck Pontiac about half-past eleven o'clock A. M., and seriously damaged the suires of the Congresstional and Episcopal churches, the jail, A. Dewell's livery stable and unroofed a number of dwellings The damage to the crops and orchards in the vicinity of Pontiac is reported to be very great. So far as known no persons were injured.

AT PORT HURON. Port Huron advices say that the storm passed over that city a little after eleven o'clock, flooding the country and city with rain. The wind was strong enough to blow down the new Methodist Church, inflicting a loss of \$15,000. It also blew the side out of E. B. Taylor's planing mill. It blew down the Pine Grove Brewery, entirely demolished Barren's photograph gallery untrooted the Grand Trunk freight house at the foot of Gratiot street, and the Minnie and Graham blocks and many houses and barns in different sections of the city were upset or unroofed. A boy named hoffman had both legs broken by a barn falling on him. A street car driver named harnes was seriously injured in the head by flying brick. Store fronts were crushed in and the goods therein greatly damaged. No correct estimate of the damage can be arrived at. over that city a little after eleven o'clock, flooding

AT ST. CLAIR. At St. Clair many trees were blown down and several buildings incrofed. Mr. Johnson, a farmer, residing near the town, was seriously injured by a falling barn. So far it is not known that any one was fatally hurt by the terrifying wind and rain and

was fatally hurt by the terrifying wind and rain and lightning storm.

DAMAGE IN DETROIT.

The storm set in here about half-past nine o'clock hast night, and prevailed at intervals until this morning. The rain, which is said to be the heaviest that ever fell here, flooded cellars and damaged the goods stored therein to a great extent. The lightning struck several places in and around the city, but with no serious results. To-day's storm interrupted for a time telegraphic communication on nearly every route leading from the city, but by six P. M. communication was completely restored.

The damage to the crops in the surrounding country from the heavy rain and wind is reported to be very serious, and will inflict heavy losses upon the farmers.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS IN OHIO AND PENNSYL-VANIA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12, 1879. Advices from points in the interior and eastern portions of the State indicate that the storm last evening was a very severe one, and in many instances the effects were disastrous. It approached Ohio from the effects were disastrous. It approached Ohio from
the north and northwest, maintained a south and
southeastern direction, and seemed to have about
spent its force when it reached Southearn Pennsylvania. At Mansheld the hardware store of F. Schall
was unrooted, and the roof was carried 150 feet, demolishing a barn and a beer saloon. The Smith
Opera House was partially unroofed. The damage to
crops will be very great. At Dearaf a number of
houses were blown down, and the whole country was
covered with water and the crops levelled.

At West Salem a young man was killed by a barn
door striking him. At Cuvahoga Falls the walls of
the residence of H. B. Saxe were blown in upon the
beds of the family. No one was fatally injured,
however. All through the State the day had been
intensely hot and the air very sultry and oppressive,

RAPID TRANSIT CONTROL.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S STATEMENT-HE DENOUNCES THE RUMORS AS STOCK JOBBING-FULL PAITH IN THE FUTURE OF ELEVATED BAILEOADS-MIXED TRAINS.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12, 1879. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has been the busiest resident of Newport to-day. He has been making arrange-ments for the reception of his guest, the Duke of Argyll, and this afternoon he went to Fall River to meet the distinguished party and to accompany them to his residence here. He found time, however, to receive the HERALD correspondent, who waited upon him in reference to matters connected with the New York elevated railroads, which just now are attracting no little attention in New York and

"Mr. Field, will you favor the HERALD with a few facts relative to the reports of your control of the elevated railway?"

"Certainly, aithough I have but a few moments to talk with you. We have the best of reasons for be-lieving that the reports regarding the elevated railways have been started for the purpose of stock spec-ulation. I am just in receipt of a letter from New York which I will read to you, but I don't wish you to mention names."

The letter was dated New York, July 10, and was from a prominent shareholder in the company, who had called at the office to see about the reports which had been put in circulation regarding the Loan and Improvement Company. The letter went on to say:-

Improvement Company. The letter went on to say:—

WHAT TWO DIRECTORS SAID.

I have had a long conversation with Mr.—

and Mr.——, both directors of the Loan and Improvement Company, both of whom assured me, in the most positive manner, that there is no design or wish to act against your interests in any way whatever. On the contrary, said Mr.——, Mr. Field is too strong a man for us to be able to get along without him, even if we wished to. He has done more for rapid transit than any other man. He has a larger interest than any other and we should be acting against our own interest to attempt any such thing. That story in the Heraldo was all the work of Mr.—— who had bought some Loan and Improvement stock at a high price, and who thought by this means to raise it again so as to get his money back. He assured me on his honor as a gentleman that the report was absolutely without foundation. Mr.——, the other director, said he wished to get out of the road; that he had worked very hard for four years to make it a success; that it was now doing splendidly, and that he would much prefer devoting himself to his own business. He further said the property was a magnificent one, and if rightly managed there was no end to what it mignt accomplish.

The remainder of the letter referred to matters foreign to the subject in question. After reading the letter Mr. Field with the letter Mr. F

foreign to the subject in question. After reading the

GLAD THAT THEREN SOLD OUT "Personally I am very much pleased to know that Governor Tilden and Mr. Navarro and other large shareholders have sold portions of their stock, and I sincerely hope that all who lack faith in the future of rapid transit will sell out as soon as possiblethe sooner the better. It is rumored by some of Mr. Tilden's friends that he has ciphered up and found that by selling one share of elevated stock and buying another he could make some money, but time alone will determine whether his ciphering in the future will be of any advantage to him or not The political opponents or Mr. Tilden tended to make matters unpleasant for him and for others, and in view of this fact I think he acted wisely in selling his stock, and I, in common with others, am glad

trouble." REDUCED FARES. "What are your views regarding the reduction of

that he took this course. It has saved consid

"Well, my views are and have been for some time past that we should run four cars on all trains, day and night, on two of which fares should be five cents, and on the other two ten cents should be charged. By this arrangement passengers could take their choice, but there has never been any vote taken by the directors and consequently no decision has been arrived at. It is a difficult matter to decide, and you know as well as I do that it is no reduce its rates one-half. My faith in the road is unshaken, and while I have not sold a single share I

unsnaken, and white I have not sold a single share I have lately made offers for more."

MR. VANDERBILT'S LINE.

"What about Mr. Vanderbilt's line?"

"In regard to Mr. Vanderbilt's line?"

"In regard to Mr. Vanderbilt building the Fourth Avenue line I would say that I have not for one moment believed that he seriously entertained such a project, for in the first place he told me two years ago, when I purchased my stock at a fraction of what it is selling for now, and asked him to join in the purchase, but which he declined to do, that he did not believe it would pay. And a little more than a year later, in a conversation with him in regard to bringing the line nearer the Grand Central Depot, he urged me not to do it, as it would frighten all the horses and would be very injurious to the interests of the public. And further he said that he had instructed his coachman never to drive his horses under an elevated railroad. Now it does appear rideculous for a man in 1877 to say the railroad could not be a success, and in 1878 that it would

horses under an elevated railroad. Now it does appear rideculous for a man in 1871 to say the railroad could not be a success, and in 1875 that it would frighten all the horses, and again in 1879 ask the Commissioners of New York to give him the liberty to build a line of his own.

TUNNEL ROADS NOT FOPULAR.

"I don't believe that the public would patronize a line a part of which led through a tunnel. Dr. Hammond, of New York, in a letter to me, written two years ago, stated that the worst case of malarial disease he ever saw was caused by a person travelling through a tunnel on the Fourth Avenue Railroad. The assertion about frightening horses coming from a gentleman of Mr. Vanderbuit's sagacity, and from one who is constantly running extra trains between New York and Chicago, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, directly through the streets and on the surface of many important cities, like Syracuse, Rochester, Cleveland and Toledo, is equally ridiculous. I believe that rapid transit is just in its infancy, and that, if the business increases in the same proportion to what it has during the past two years, when the receipts were but \$1,000 a day, and which are now \$15,000 a day, if will amount in one year more to \$25,000 per day."

"Is there any truth in the reports of dissensions in the Board of Directors?"

"No, there is not. Do you suppose that persons having such large pecuniary interests at stake are going to quarred among themselves? I assure you that such reports are faise."

THE BUFORD MURDER TRIAL.

PROOF OF THREATS ON THE PART OF THE PRIS ONER PREVIOUS TO THE SHOOTING.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERATO ! LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12, 1879. The Buford trial at Owenton is still in progress, The time so far has been taken up entirely with testimony. The jury in the case are a noble looking wild animals who do not read the newspapers. The plea of insanity will suffer at the hands of a jury composed of such material. Buford has appeared mert and indifferent. It is only when some witness gives a graphic account of the murder that he wakes up to his situation. He betrayed great interest, even excitement, when his trusty gun was introduced in the course His eye flashed, and the remembrance of the wild deed, in all its gory details, evidently flashed back upon his memory. details, evidently flashed back upon his memory. At that moment one could tell that he in no way repented of the murder he had committed. The first witness called to-day was L. D. Holloway, clerk in Auditor's Smith's office, who testified that he had frequently heard Buford taik of his case and say that he "must either have blood or money;" if that case went against him he intended "to make it a personal matter, and then the shooting would be begun and hell would be to pay." The cross-examination failed to shake the witness. John B. Veath testified that five minutes before the shot was fired Buford took a drink in his saloon and was quiet as usual.

John M. Denmarce heard Buford say if he did not gain the suit it would "become a personal matter between him and the Judge." Robert Rawles and Captain Tompkins testified, the first as to the custody of the gun and pistod of Buford and the latter as to the decisions of the Court of Appeals. He also gave particulars as to the shooting, but did not see the gun fired.

MURDER OF A COLORED WOMAN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12, 1879. James Holton, formerly Clerk of the Superior ourt of this (New Hanover) county and ex-Judge of the Probate Court, shot and killed his paramour, Mary Radciffe (colored), at the corner of Second and Market streets, in this place, to-night. Three shots were fired, all of which took effect, Holton has escaped. Jealousy was the cause of the act.

MURDERED AT A DANCE

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1879. In a row at a negro ball, near the Three-Mile House, in the western suburbs of the city, between two and three o'clock this morning, Scott Hunter shot and instantly killed Eugene Black and wounded Ben. George, Hunter was arrested.